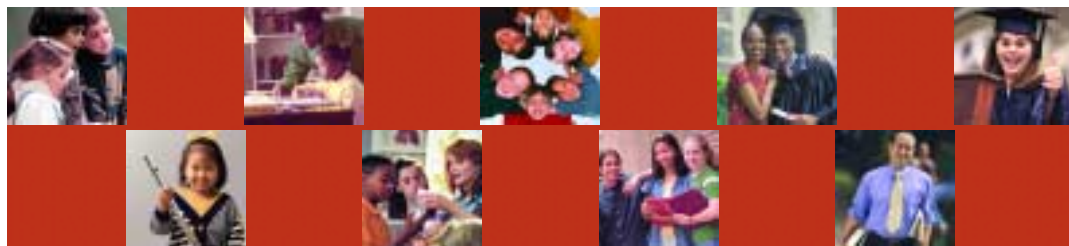


the condition of education 2003



INDICATOR 31

Student Victimization

The indicator and corresponding tables are taken directly from *The Condition of Education 2003*. Therefore, the page numbers may not be sequential.

Additional information about the survey data and supplementary notes can be found in the full report. For a copy of *The Condition of Education 2003*, visit the NCES web site (<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2003067>) or contact ED PUBs at 1-877-4ED-PUBS.

Suggested Citation:

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School Characteristics and Climate

Student Victimization

Victimization affects all types of students. However, students who report gangs or guns at their schools are more likely to report victimization than students who do not report these conditions.

The quality of the educational environment and students' ability to learn both suffer when students are subject to assault, theft, or other forms of victimization at school (Stephens 1997). In 1999, 12 percent of 12- through 18-year-old students reported experiencing "any" form of victimization at school. Four percent reported "violent victimization" (i.e., rape, sexual assault, robbery, or assault, including attempts and threats), and 8 percent reported theft of property or "property victimization" at school (see supplemental table 31-1).

Victimization affects all types of students, but not all students are equally likely to report being victimized. In 1999, public school students were more likely than private school students to report any form of victimization (13 vs. 9 percent) as well as violent victimization (4 vs. 0.4 percent) and property theft (8 vs. 6 percent). Male students were more likely than female students to report violent victimization at school (5 vs. 4 percent); however, no differences were detected between male and female students in

their reported levels of property theft or any victimization. Overall, Black students were more likely to report having experienced any form of victimization than were White and Hispanic students. No differences were detected between Black and Hispanic students in their reported levels of violent victimization.

Two factors that generally raise rates of victimization are the presence of gangs and guns at school. Students who reported gangs at school were more likely than other students to say they experienced any victimization (18 vs. 11 percent) as well as violent victimization (8 vs. 3 percent) and property theft (11 vs. 7 percent). Students who said that they knew a student who brought a gun to school were also more likely than other students to report any victimization (20 vs. 12 percent). Likewise, students who said they had seen a student with a gun at school were more likely than other students to report any victimization (24 vs. 12 percent) (see supplemental table 31-2).

¹Any victimization¹ is a combination of "violent victimization" and "property victimization." If the student reported an incident of either, he or she is counted as having experienced any victimization. If the respondent reported having experienced both, he or she is counted once under the any victimization category. Also, any victimization includes those students who reported being victimized but did not provide enough information about the victimization for it to be classified as violent or property.

²Violent victimization includes any physical attack (i.e., rape, sexual assault, robbery, or assault, including attempts and threats) or taking of property directly from a student using force, weapons, or threats at school.

³Property victimization includes theft of a student's property at school.

NOTE: Response rate in parentheses. Percentage of students reporting "do not know" or "not ascertained" not reported in figure. Includes only 12- through 18-year-olds who were in primary or secondary education programs leading to a high school diploma.

SOURCE: Addington, L.A., Ruddy, S.A., Miller, A.K., and DeVoe, J.F. (2002). *Are America's Schools Safe? Students Speak Out: 1999 School Crime Supplement* (NCES 2002-331), tables 1, 8, and 10. Data from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, January–June 1999.



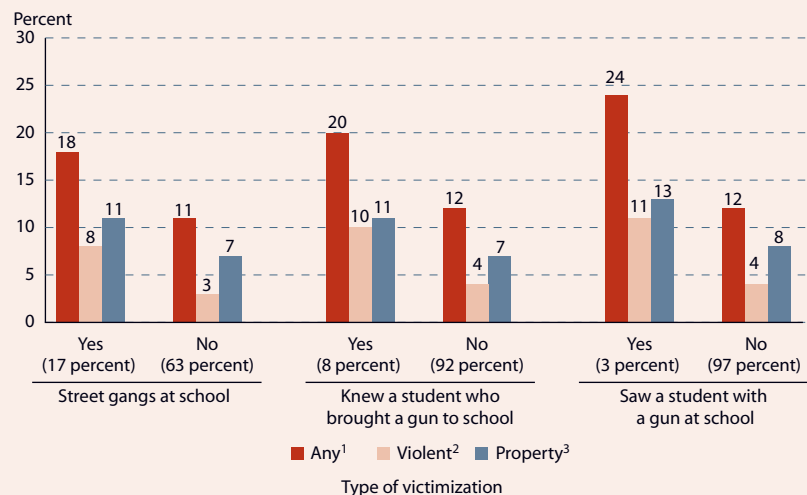
FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Supplemental Note 1

Supplemental Tables 31-1, 31-2

Stephens 1997

STUDENT VICTIMIZATION: Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported criminal victimization at school according to type of victimization, by their perception of conditions at school: 1999



Student Victimization

Table 31-1. Number and percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported criminal victimization at school, by student characteristics: 1999

Student characteristic	Number of students (thousands)	Victimization		
		Any ¹	Violent ²	Property ³
Total	24,614	12.2	4.0	7.7
Sex				
Male	12,631	12.6	4.5	7.6
Female	11,983	11.8	3.5	7.8
Race/ethnicity ⁴				
Black	3,826	17.0	5.8	10.8
White	16,211	11.6	3.6	7.5
Other ⁵	1,127	11.6	3.4	6.3
Hispanic	3,450	10.0	4.0	5.6
Grade level				
6–8	10,181	14.1	5.1	8.4
9–10	7,516	12.1	3.9	8.2
11–12	6,918	9.5	2.5	6.2
Family household income				
Less than \$15,000	2,866	13.6	5.2	7.8
\$15,000–29,999	4,206	12.8	5.1	7.9
\$30,000–49,999	5,511	12.2	4.0	8.0
\$50,000–74,999	4,267	13.5	4.3	8.1
\$75,000 or more	4,267	11.0	2.5	8.0
Place of residence				
Urban	6,541	12.7	3.9	8.4
Suburban	12,936	11.9	4.2	7.4
Rural	5,138	12.3	3.7	7.6
Type of school attended				
Public	22,232	12.6	4.4	7.9
Private	2,372	8.5	0.4	5.8

¹Any victimization" is a combination of "violent victimization" and "property victimization." If the student reported an incident of either, he or she is counted as having experienced any victimization. If the respondent reported having experienced both, he or she is counted once under the any victimization category. Also, any victimization includes those students who reported being victimized but did not provide enough information about the victimization for it to be classified as violent or property.

²Violent victimization includes any physical attack (i.e., rape, sexual assault, robbery, or assault, including attempts and threats) or taking of property directly from a student using force, weapons, or threats at school.

³Property victimization includes theft of a student's property at school.

⁴Black includes African-American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified.

⁵Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders (including Native Hawaiian), and American Indians (including Alaska Natives).

NOTE: Includes only 12- through 18-year-olds who were in primary or secondary education programs leading to a high school diploma. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and missing cases.

SOURCE: Addington, L.A., Ruddy, S.A., Miller, A.K., and DeVoe, J.F. (2002). *Are America's Schools Safe? Students Speak Out: 1999 School Crime Supplement* (NCES 2002–331), table 1, and unpublished tabulations. Data from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, January–June 1999.

Student Victimization

Table 31-2. Number and percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported criminal victimization at school, by perception of conditions at school: 1999

Perception of conditions at school	Number of students (thousands)	Victimization		
		Any ¹	Violent ²	Property ³
Total	24,614	12.2	4.0	7.7
Student reports street gangs at school				
Yes	4,252	18.4	8.4	11.3
No	15,494	10.8	2.8	7.1
Do not know	3,908	11.7	4.6	6.9
Student reports knowing a student who brought a gun to school				
Yes	1,847	20.1	9.8	10.7
No	22,566	11.6	3.5	7.4
Student reports seeing a student with a gun at school				
Yes	690	24.3	10.7	13.3
No	23,743	11.9	3.8	7.6
Do not know	27	‡	‡	‡

‡Reporting standards not met (too few cases).

¹Any victimization" is a combination of "violent victimization" and "property victimization." If the student reported an incident of either, he or she is counted as having experienced any victimization. If the respondent reported having experienced both, he or she is counted once under the any victimization category. Also, any victimization includes those students who reported being victimized but did not provide enough information about the victimization for it to be classified as violent or property.

²Violent victimization includes any physical attack (i.e., rape, sexual assault, robbery, or assault, including attempts and threats) or taking of property directly from a student using force, weapons, or threats at school.

³Property victimization includes theft of a student's property at school.

NOTE: Includes only 12- through 18-year-olds who were in primary or secondary education programs leading to a high school diploma. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and missing cases. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: Addington, L.A., Ruddy, S.A., Miller, A.K., and DeVoe, J.F. (2002). *Are America's Schools Safe? Students Speak Out: 1999 School Crime Supplement* (NCES 2002–331), table 1. Data from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, January–June 1999.

Student Victimization

Table S31. Standard errors for the percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported criminal victimization at school according to type of victimization, by their perception of conditions at school: 1999

Perception of conditions at school	Response rate	Victimization		
		Any	Violent	Property
Total		0.4	0.2	0.4
Street gangs at school				
Yes	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.0
No	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4
Knew a student who brought a gun to school				
Yes	0.4	1.8	1.2	1.4
No	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Saw a student with a gun at school				
Yes	0.2	3.0	1.9	2.4
No	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4

SOURCE: Addington, L.A., Ruddy, S.A., Miller, A.K., and DeVoe, J.F. (2002). *Are America's Schools Safe? Students Speak Out: 1999 School Crime Supplement* (NCES 2002–331), tables S1, S8, and S10. Data from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, January–June 1999.

Student Victimization

Table S31-1. Standard errors for the percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported criminal victimization at school, by student characteristics: 1999

Student characteristic	Victimization		
	Any	Violent	Property
Total	0.4	0.2	0.4
Sex			
Male	0.6	0.3	0.5
Female	0.6	0.3	0.5
Race/ethnicity			
Black	1.2	0.7	1.0
White	0.5	0.3	0.5
Other	1.9	0.9	1.2
Hispanic	1.1	0.7	0.7
Grade level			
6–8	0.7	0.4	0.6
9–10	0.7	0.4	0.6
11–12	0.7	0.4	0.6
Family household income			
Less than \$15,000	1.3	0.8	1.1
\$15,000–29,999	1.0	0.6	0.8
\$30,000–49,999	0.8	0.5	0.8
\$50,000–74,999	1.1	0.6	0.8
\$75,000 or more	0.8	0.4	0.7
Place of residence			
Urban	0.9	0.5	0.7
Suburban	0.5	0.3	0.4
Rural	1.2	0.6	1.1
Type of school attended			
Public	0.5	0.3	0.4
Private	1.0	0.2	0.9

SOURCE: Addington, L.A., Ruddy, S.A., Miller, A.K., and DeVoe, J.F. (2002). *Are America's Schools Safe? Students Speak Out: 1999 School Crime Supplement* (NCES 2002–331), table S1, and unpublished tabulations. Data from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, January–June 1999.

Student Victimization

Table S31-2. Standard errors for the percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported criminal victimization at school, by perception of conditions at school: 1999

Perception of conditions at school	Victimization		
	Any	Violent	Property
Total	0.4	0.2	0.4
Student reports street gangs at school			
Yes	1.2	0.7	1.0
No	0.5	0.2	0.4
Do not know	1.1	0.6	0.8
Student reports knowing a student who brought a gun to school			
Yes	1.8	1.2	1.4
No	0.4	0.2	0.4
Student reports seeing a student with a gun at school			
Yes	3.0	1.9	2.4
No	0.4	0.2	0.4
Do not know	‡	‡	‡

‡Reporting standards not met (too few cases).

SOURCE: Addington, L.A., Ruddy, S.A., Miller, A.K., and DeVoe, J.F. (2002). *Are America's Schools Safe? Students Speak Out: 1999 School Crime Supplement* (NCES 2002–331), table S1. Data from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, January–June 1999.